



Former Attorney General Elliot Richardson

Photo by David Breuer

News Analysis

Richardson: not candidate

By Norman D. Sandler
and Paul Schindler

Elliot Richardson is running for political office, but if you ask him he invariably will deny it.

The former Massachusetts lieutenant governor, who held three cabinet positions in the Nixon Administration, says he is not interested in running for governor in the Bay State this fall, and adds he hasn't been approached about running for senator against Ted Kennedy in 1976.

Nonetheless, a potential race is shaping up between Richardson and Kennedy. Richardson is vague about his aspirations for the presidency, but the appearance of GOP candidate Richardson was there when he spoke to the Harvard Law Forum last Saturday.

It started as soon as he was introduced by his colleague, Harvard Law Professor Archibald Cox. Cox, the former Watergate Special Prosecutor was the man who Attorney General Richardson refused to fire last October 20, precipitating Richardson's own resignation, and that of his Justice Department assistant William French Smith.

Cox's designation of Richardson as a "symbol of courage" seemed saintly, and appropriate to the lofty roof and stained glass windows of Sanders Theater. It was certainly just the kind of event that would draw 30 still photographers, 4 TV camera crews, and a full house

of spectators as well as the AP, UPI, *Globe* and *Herald American*.

Saturday's meeting was the first time Cox and Richardson had met together since the "Saturday Night Massacre" that resulted in their resignations last October, so it was only appropriate that the two should stop at mid-stage and pose a handshake for the anxious photographers.

And what did the media get? A presidential campaign speech including a philosophical dissertation on almost everything from the Watergate affair to Massachusetts land use policy.

Citizens of this state might take note of his statement that he has "all but closed the door" to running for the Massachusetts governorship, unless a high-level delegation of Massachusetts asks him to run.

His statement that "there is not enough evidence to decide on impeachment" drew hisses from the audience, and they were not placated by his statements that, under some conditions the President could be held responsible for the actions of his subordinates.

He also said indictable crimes are not the sole grounds for impeachment.

But that all came from his question and answer period. Richardson's speech was self-entitled "Watergate at Mid-Stream - it's not all polluted," and also included his comments on the need to cut down and decentralize governmental power.

Richardson said that there are four lessons to be learned from Watergate:

- the independence of law enforcement agencies and prosecutors should be strengthened. He cited special prosecutor Leon Jaworski's increased strength as a result of Cox's firing as a step in the right direction.

- greater insulation of government business from improper influence is needed. Richardson cited the example of an order he issued at the Department of Justice requiring a written record of all contacts between Justice Department employees and outsiders.

- campaign reform is needed, and he believes it will go further as a result of Watergate.

- invasions of privacy should be curbed. Richardson called them "the most serious abuse of Watergate," and noted a new and recently evidenced greater interest in the topic on the part of President Nixon.

Richardson then placed him-

(Please turn to page 2)

Senturia removal requested

By Norman D. Sandler

Dean for Student Affairs Carola Eisenberg has been asked to act on a request to replace Associate Professor Stephen D. Senturia as McCormick Hall housemaster.

The five-member McCormick Judicial Committee has met with Eisenberg in recent weeks, and have presented to her complaints filed against Senturia, it has been learned.

The Judicial Committee decided Sunday night not to comment to *The Tech* regarding the report, and one committee member characterized the committee's actions thus far as "confidential business."

As rationale for the decision not to comment on the story, committee chairman Lorne Giles '75 said she believed the disclosure of the activity could be "highly detrimental" to the persons involved.

Giles admitted the Judicial Committee has had contact with the Dean's office, in the form of meetings with Eisenberg. Authoritative sources said the committee collected written complaints against Senturia from several McCormick residents, and those complaints are now in Eisenberg's possession, awaiting a final resolution of the issue.

The main problem, according

Millions still unspent in Fed grant program

By Mike McNamee

Millions of dollars in federal grants for higher education may go unspent this year, but MIT financial aid officers say that there are no students at the Institute that will be eligible to receive the unspent money.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program, funded by Congress in June 1973 had only spent about \$60-million of the \$122 million allocated for the program's educational grants as of last fall.

MIT Associate Director of Financial Aid Daniel T. Langdale told *The Tech* that only about 60 MIT students could meet the exacting criteria of the grant program, and that most of these students had applied for and would receive grants of \$50 to \$400 dollars. "We made a careful attempt to make sure that any student who was eligible for the grants knew about the program," Langdale said.

The BEOG program is aimed at lower-income first-year students whose parents have an annual income of less than \$12,000. Langdale said that the standards used by HEW to determine need in the program were much stricter than those used by most other institutions. He attributed a large part of the underutilization of the program to these standards.

"The standards for the program are set up so that need is defined at such a low level that there are very few college students that qualify," Langdale said. "A student would have to be nearly poverty-stricken to qualify, and, for many social and economic reasons, there are very few college students from this kind of background."

Another Associate Director,

J. Samuel Jones, confirmed Langdale's statements on the program. "The primary reason this program has gone poorly is that there is no clear statistical definition of the group it is aimed at," Jones said. When President Nixon complained that there was no federal financial aid money going to lower-income students in 1969, "it was all very true," Jones said, "but then the Office of Education went ahead to define a group so small that there was no one in it."

People "who like to look for devils or conspiracies" might say that the definition of the client group for the grants was "intentionally done because the Nixon Administration doesn't want to spend money on education," Jones said, but added that this was not his opinion. "They (HEW) just didn't listen to anyone when they set the program up," he said.

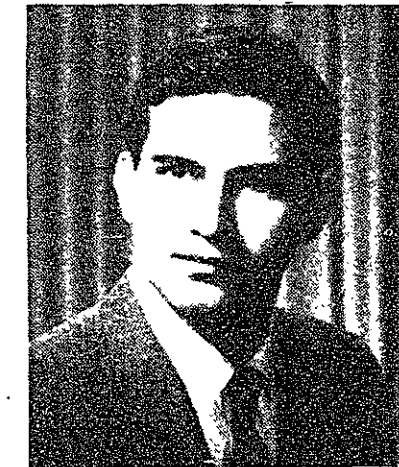


Johan Akerman '77 won the IFA individual foil title. See page 8 for story.

Photo by Richard Reiman



Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, former MIT staff member, spoke on "The People's Right to Know" in Kresge Auditorium last night.



McCormick Housemaster Stephen Senturia

what [McCormick] residents should do."

A number of McCormick's 260 residents reportedly want a woman housemaster to replace Senturia, who has been at the dorm in that capacity for more than 2 years.

Eisenberg has just returned from California, and when contacted by *The Tech* Monday

confirmed that she had met with several members of McCormick's Judicial Committee, but would not comment on the nature of those conversations.

Senturia, when reached by *The Tech* late Monday, said that he had not seen any of the material referred to the Dean's Office and, therefore, would not comment on the case.

Assistant Dean for Student Affairs Ken Browning, who usually handles problems associated with housing, said last week he knew nothing of the activity to have Senturia replaced.

McCormick house officers, currently are looking for a consensus from the house residents on the housemaster matter. The issue has not yet been brought up in an open forum, since thus far it has primarily been the business of the judicial committee.

Vice President Gerald Ford was in Boston Monday for a meeting of the Middlesex Club, the nation's oldest Republican Club. Ford told reporters he does not expect to succeed President Nixon, adding that he believes the House of Representatives will vote on the President's impeachment by the end of May.



Professor Samuel J. Mason of Electrical Engineering, and Associate Director of the Research Laboratory for Electronics, passed away last Sunday.

EE prof dies Sunday; memorial planned

Professor Samuel J. Mason, Cecil H. Green Professor of Electrical Engineering and Associate Director of the Research Laboratory of Electronics, passed away Sunday at Massachusetts General Hospital after a short illness.

A memorial service will be held Thursday, March 14, in Kresge Auditorium at 2pm. Mason, who has taught at MIT since 1942, suffered a cerebral hemorrhage at his home last Monday evening. He was 53 years old.

Mason has taught courses on circuits, small scale computers, and logic design. He had been involved with research on experimental optical-reader systems for use as readers for the blind.

President Jerome B. Wiesner, a former head of RLE, said of Mason: "His untimely death comes as a great shock to us all. Our deepest sympathies are with his wife, Jean, and we share a sense of sadness at this sudden loss of a valued colleague and friend."

Blood donations off 25%

By Kevin Miller

The MIT Spring Blood Drive, now entering its second week, may fall short of its goal of 2000 units of blood donated by as much as 25 per cent.

According to Gail Rubin, Publicity Chairman for the drive, indications from the first week of the drive show that the projected total donation is roughly 1500 units of blood. The goal of 2000 units has been met each year for the past three years.

This year's Blood Drive has been rather unusual, according to Wendy Goodman of the Publicity Committee. Last Wednesday, for instance, ten donors were taken to the Red Cross Regional Center in Boston, where they made a direct donation for an open-heart surgery.

Goodman explained that the blood type needed for the operation, A-positive, had to be transfused immediately, and could not be refrigerated. The drive organizers responded to two other emergency demands for specific blood types by find-

ing donors.

The Spring Blood Drive is one of several drives held at MIT each year. The Institute traditionally donates enough blood to allow members of the community and their immediate families access to free blood from the Red Cross if they need

it. Rubin told *The Tech* that, although donations have been falling off in recent years, MIT will probably retain the free-blood service.

"Still, we need more blood donors," Rubin said. "This is the last week of the drive, and people are needed to donate now."



News Analysis

Richardson sees Watergate good

(Continued from page 1)

self firmly in the conservative Republican tradition by calling for reduced and decentralized governmental power. He cleared the way by stating that "over a long period of time, only conservatives pointed with alarm at the growth of government power."

While admitting that it was "true that many situations would not be dealt with effectively without governmental programs," Richardson believes that the piece by piece build up of governmental power has made people too vulnerable to government power.

"Government is remote, impersonal, and opaque. People feel shut out, and voiceless, as if they have no impact," said can-

didate Richardson, who cited these feelings as the source of the great public outpouring which occurred when he was fired.

Richardson told his audience that the first step towards dispersal of government power is to "sort out governmental functions, and make sure there is not a concentration of power at a level higher than that necessary to carry out legitimate functions."

He concluded with the obliga-

tory statements that "honest politics is good politics," and "it ain't smart to be too smart;" obligatory, that is, in the light of post-Watergate morality.

The new "post Watergate morality" has spiraled Richardson into the ranks of the most sought after lecturers in the country. Saturday's address at his alumnus Harvard indicated it has also spun the former attorney general into another position - that of candidate Elliot Richardson.

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Secretaries' jobs: menial?

By Michael Garry

Complaints by secretaries and clerical workers at the Institute and other Boston area firms are raising questions about the wages and roles of secretaries in institutions and businesses.

According to a recent article in the Boston *Real Paper*, MIT is a member of the Boston Survey Group, a "shadowy consortium" of about 50 large employers in the Boston area that regulates the wages and working conditions of secretaries. The *Real Paper* charged that the Survey Group, by monopolizing the large employers in the area sets the standard for wages throughout Boston. Harvard, the First National Bank, and John Hancock Insurance were also cited as members of the group.

MIT administrators answered the *Real Paper's* charges by replying that wages for secretaries at the Institute "are at least as good as anywhere else." Vice President for Administration and Personnel John Wynne acknowledged MIT's membership in the Survey Group, but stated that the group just kept statistics on salaries, and did not regulate them.

MIT uses the Survey Group's statistics to stay competitive in the secretarial job market, according to Kerry Wilson, Wage and Salary Administrator. "MIT's survival in the market depends on its knowing what the going wage rates are," Wilson stated. "If ours are too low, we

have to boost them to stay attractive."

The Survey Group insists on a "certain amount of anonymity," Wilson stated, to allow its members to gather the statistics necessary if they are to stay competitive in the secretarial market. Wilson expressed "personal revulsion" to the charges made by the *Real Paper*.

Secretarial complaints are being spotlighted currently as the annual review of salaries of bi-weekly employees is starting. Bi-weekly employees (those employees who are paid twice a month) include secretaries and other clerical workers. James Culliton, Assistant to Wynne, told *The Tech* that he hoped the review would lead employers to "talk to their secretaries about their performance" something that Culliton says has been lacking in the past.

Other complaints

Wages aren't the only thing that are bothering MIT secretaries, however. According to Mary Rowe, Special Assistant to the President and Chancellor for Women and Work, there is also a growing concern about the conditions under which secretaries work.

"What piques secretaries most," Mary Rowe says, "is to be treated like objects." The degree to which secretaries approve of their job, she said, "is a function of the amount of responsibility and adult treatment they are given." These problems are shared by secretaries everywhere, Rowe said. In view of the complaints she has received from secretaries working in other institutions, Rowe stated that "MIT is probably among the least worst of employers."

In a list of grievances compiled by secretaries at the Center for International Studies in 1972, it was stated that they particularly deplored being looked upon as "housekeepers"

expected to "answer personal phone calls, run errands and pay bills." These secretaries demanded a set of guidelines which, "spelled out clearly that a secretary should not be asked to do her boss' personal work at MIT's expense."

MIT has in many ways responded to secretaries' demands for opportunities to advance. Wynne told *The Tech* that secretaries can be given up to \$625 per year to further their education (under the Tuition Assistance plan). They can attempt to attain special student status at MIT or use the funds to take courses at other universities.

Wynne emphasized the fact that all vacant secretarial positions are advertised in *Tech Talk*, "encouraging those people with particular skills to move to jobs best suited for them." He added, "there has been a 50% increase in the number of transfers made by secretaries within the Institute... the listing in *Tech Talk* gives the restless and dissatisfied an opportunity to know what's open."

"MIT is unique," commented Culliton, "in that secretaries

(Please turn to page 3)

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Secretary roles questioned

(Continued from page 2)

here tend to be at least partially college educated; they are therefore interested in obtaining more responsible positions." The reason for the large number of highly educated people seeking secretarial work, he explained, is a "bad job market situation."

"There are two methods for secretaries who wish to take on more responsibility to advance themselves," Culliton continued, "the independent search using the *Tech Talk* listings; and long term upgrading on the basis of seniority."

"The problem," he concluded, "is that the amount of upward mobility is limited by a pyramidal structure — there are fewer administrative jobs as you

move further up. As a consequence, an attempt is being made to enrich secretarial jobs as they are."

Secretary response

Secretaries have started to take some actions to point up their grievances and complaints. Two videotaped skits highlighting some of these problems will be shown in the lobby of Building 7 in the coming weeks as part of an effort directed at the salary reviews.

The skits, which were put together by the Women's Forum, deal with lack of communication between secretaries and their employers, and the importance of rewarding secretaries on the basis of diligence and merit.

Most secretaries at MIT seem to agree that their wages are low. One secretary, Carol Grossman, commented that the reasons for this are the lack of unionization and the attitudes of employers. Grossman said that, "employers sometimes consider secretarial

work to be an extension of school, and don't recognize the seriousness with which most secretaries approach their work."

In the absence of unions secretaries generally either voice grievances directly to their employers or to one of eight personnel officers at the Institute.

Wynne, speaking on the question of unions, observed that in the secretarial field, where the turnover rate is high, conditions for union formation don't really exist. Unions are formed, he said, "where security and seniority are the overriding considerations — this is not the case for most secretaries."

Nevertheless, the tendency to overlook the concerns of secretaries, to take them for granted, is a real and everpresent problem. Culliton: "MIT is trying to be more humane, and is trying to change with the times in realizing that women have suffered many inequities in this area."

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Representatives will be on campus soon looking for people with majors and experiences like these, to go into programs beginning in July-September:

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Peace Corps: Architecture, Ag. Economics, Biology, Liberal Arts, Ag. Engineering, Accounting, Public Administration, Agronomy, Plant Pathology, Business Administration, Geology, Home Ec/Nutrition, Hospital Administration, Construction Work, Auto Body Repair, Medical Technology, OT, Public Health, Plumbing, Elementary & Secondary Teaching, Civil Engineering, Speech Pathology, Cabinetmaking, Surveying, Statistics, Heavy Equipment Operators, Industrial Arts, French/Spanish majors and fluent speakers, MS and BSRN's, Math and Science.

The above is only a partial list. We're looking for people about to graduate in many fields and people with farm experience and rural backgrounds, problem-solving experience, literacy, tutorial and organizational experience.

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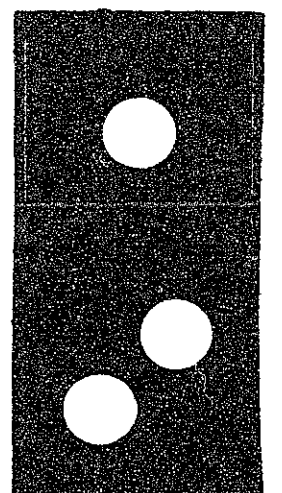
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In Case of Insomnia —

Campaign spending
Is it really necessary?

By Storm Kauffman

The irony in Richard Nixon's now proposing campaign reforms is great. Others on *The Tech* (those who have become proficient through long practice) are more qualified to point out the incongruities between Nixon's present suggestions and his past actions. However, I will comment (did you think I could refrain) on the idea of campaign spending and campaign tactics.

First of all, I can hardly conceive of any activity more wasteful of resources. Hundreds of millions of dollars spent by candidates in a presidential election year, all for the drilling a certain name and slogan into the public mind. It involves all advertising tactics which means, while the commercials may not lie, they do not tell the "whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Doesn't a politician feel at all degraded to have a spot for him sandwiched between a plug for hemorrhoids and one for dog food? Is the truth in advertising law applied to political commercials?

While they might possibly be slightly biased, newspapers and broadcasting media should be able to do a much more able job of getting the candidates' real messages across. But then maybe the candidates don't want people to know their real messages. Possibly Nixon's suggestion of repealing the equal time requirement for "fringe candidates" will force some closet politicians out into open debates, but who will judge which candidates are only "fringe."

The suggestion to shorten the presidential campaign is an excellent one. We all hear too much of the candidates as it now is, we cannot remember what they were saying at the beginning. Like baseball, the presidential season is just too long.

The proposed limit on individual contributions is also a good idea, but I feel, contrary to Nixon, that a ceiling on total campaign spending is definitely in order. Why should the political parties squander millions on repetitious drivel? If fact, why are campaign contributions tax deductible? If they weren't, maybe some of that "donation" money would go to worthy charities or, at the very least, would be returned to the union members or stock holders who are the ones actually supporting the organizational contributions. And what about that dollar that every tax payer (who pays over a dollar) can set aside for presidential campaigns? Why can't we set aside a dollar for starving Appalachia or for a deserving Kodiak bear?

But if we have to have massive campaign spending (and I still think we don't), it will be a good idea to maintain careful records of who is giving what and of how much each candidate has received. I have difficulty seeing why all organizations, except political parties, have to keep track of their funds while the parties can funnel money into bugging and defamation efforts. Full disclosure of private political contributions is essential, and so is constant scrutiny of expenditures.

Facilitating recourse in case of slander and libel is also worthwhile and should make some tactics obsolete, but rumor mongering will undoubtedly remain as the ugly strategem it is.

The central point is that campaign spending (e.g. advertising) really seems to be a wasteful and unnecessary activity: the media can do a far better job for the voters by critically analyzing all parts of a campaign. If we must have such a system, limits on total spending should be instituted and the party finances should be watched like a hawk. After all, who trusts a politician?

SQA

Conversations we'd rather not see

A: Good morning, I'm calling for the FPSIHEKDF.

B: What is the FPSIHEKDF?

A: The "Finest Public Servants I Have Ever Known Defense Fund." How much can I put you down for?

B: Not a penny. There's not a snowball's chance in hell you would get me to contribute to those lying, thieving, crooked, power-crazed former high government officials.

A: I can fully understand and respect your feelings. Allow me to introduce myself. I am Irving Duwe, formerly of the law firm of Duwe, Katchem, and Howe. Right now I work for the Internal Revenue Service.

B: I see.

A: Um yes. As a matter of fact, I just happen to have a copy of your returns for the last several years on my desk. Rest assured that you will not have a single minor problem with the audit of these returns.

B: Audit? what audit?

A: The one our computer just selected you for. We all know that minor problems can be a real distraction. Don't worry though.

B: I'm glad to hear that.

A: Yes, I can assure you that all of your problems will be major and serious.

B: Hm... Say... put me down for \$1000 for the FPSIHEKDF.

A: Fine.

B: By the way, what else do you do besides working for the IRS.

A: I also handle our liaison with the FBI.

B: Really, how interesting.

A: Not half as interesting as your dossier which happens to be right in front of me.

B: Well, you know how it is.

A: We certainly do. And that's why we take special precautions to see that none of this what I must frankly admit is most damning information ever gets out. It's all kept safely locked away and guarded right over there next to the Xerox

machine and the photography lab.

B: I'm glad to hear that.

A: Yes, there's a really fine set of 12 x 14 glossies we've developed from the negatives here. You really do lead a most active life.

B: Tell you what, how about \$10,000 for the FPSIHEKDF?

A: Well a man with your income ought to be giving at least 10% to charity. Why not make it \$20,000? It's the best investment you'll ever make in your future.

B: Fine. Where do I send the check?

A: \$100 bills in a paper bag will do nicely. Just leave the lettuce in locker number 1600 at Washington National Airport.

B: Great, good talking to you. Glad to do my part to see that the finest public servants I have ever known get a fair trial.

A: They will, they will. Good-by.

(click)

A: Bebe, run out to the airport for another pick-up. When you get back, call up Rose Mary and let her know what you've got so she can add it to the list. Let's see who's next.

(sound of dialing)

A: Good morning, I'm calling for the FPSIHEKDF.

(SQA is a feature of *The Tech*)Media battle continues,
dispute enters Round Six

By Curtis Reeves

I've reached a disagreement with my editor-in-chief. He says that he won't run that little blurb saying that columns by staff members are columns by staff members and not the editorial policy of *The Tech*.

And I say how else am I supposed to know — how am I supposed to figure out that Friday's battle against *Thursday* was waged by one person, and not the entire staff?

My guess is that much of *The Tech* staff does feel animosity toward *Thursday*, but what I'm getting at is not quite that simple.

Like I said, the dispute arose over Greg Saltzman's column about the arts paper *Monday*. My gut reaction is that it should never have been run, but my more intellectual feeling says: "okay, run it, but make sure people know that it's not the official word."

To me, the reasons for not running it were obvious. You don't print that kind of material unless you want to come off as being arrogant and elitist. You don't print crass right ears (those boxes in the upper right hand corner of the front page) either. It makes for antagonism which can only be detrimental to the worthy ideal of getting out the news. And it simply isn't too professional.

One of the news editors informs me that *The Washington Post* regularly criticizes itself and other newspapers, in print, but my mind tells me, "we're not the *Post*, and I've never heard *The Tech* criticize itself, much less have I seen it in writing."

Appleman and company over in Walker seem to have their own vendetta for us, but I can't see why the readers must be constantly subjected to the trash, from either side.

Saltzman might as well have said that

The Tech is the only campus paper that can put out an arts section. He certainly implied it, and not too subtly, at that.

As for "the substitution of vulgar trash for wit and intellect," *The Tech* might take a look at its own publication, *The Daily Reamer*. And is *The Tech* ready to make the judgment that a man's penis is more offensive than his ass (which was its own pictorial view of the streakers)? or his sliderule?

But philosophy aside, I turn my attention to Saltzman's words on *Monday*'s advertising, including his objection to the advertisement of a "pornographic movie," which I will only answer with a comment by a former editor-in-chief of *The Tech*, that "for a hundred and sixty dollars I'd run a full page ad of a penis."

I don't mean to defend *Monday*, either. After what I considered to be a good first issue (though I too dislike the *Comix*), I was somewhat disappointed by the second edition. Each individual is entitled to his own opinion. But before a newspaper allows an article to be printed within its pages that attacks another newspaper, it should look in its own back yard and clean up its own dirty linen, and its snooty right ears, too.

Okay, so that's my disagreement with Saltzman, and the running of his column. But there's one more thing.

After all, it's important to me, and I had hoped it to be important to Editor Kauffman, that people know what they are reading, for the integrity of the paper. If Saltzman, or anybody else, is about to go around insulting people, *The Tech* should care that people know exactly whose opinion is being expressed. And if the editor-in-chief doesn't care about the integrity of the paper, why should anybody bother to read it?

(Curtis Reeves is a member of the news staff.)

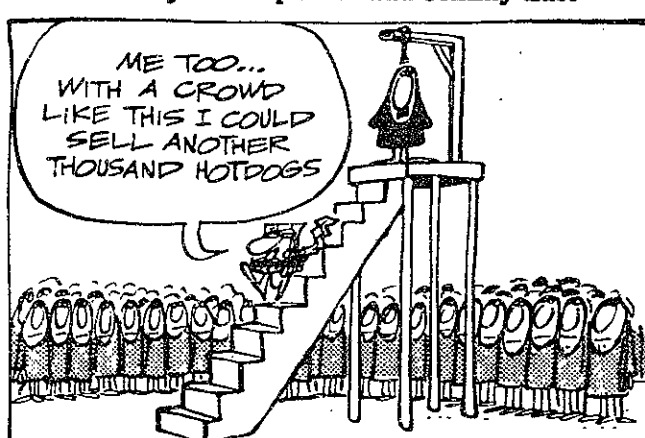
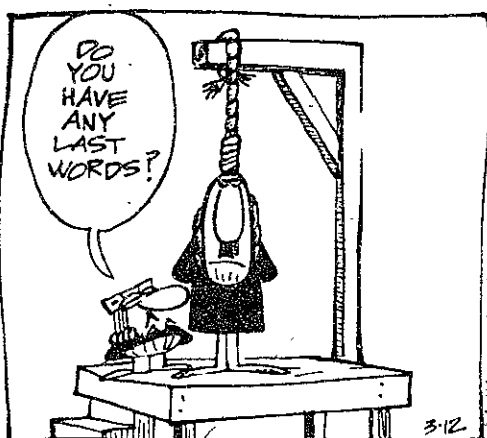
ONCE AND FOR ALL!

Editorials (in double-column, large-type format) express the views of *The Tech* Editorial Board. Columns are signed opinion articles by members of the staff and expressing their views. Commentary is signed opinion articles submitted by members of the MIT community wishing to express their views.

LETTERS MUST BE TYPED

Due to the rather large influx of letters that *The Tech* has received recently, it is necessary to require that all letters submitted must be typed double-spaced. Also, we intend to run all (typed) letters if at all possible, but the timing is limited by the space available for edit copy. — Editor.

THE WIZARD OF ID



by Brant Parker and Johnny Hart

The Wizard of Id appears daily and Sunday in *The Boston Globe*

Continuous News Service

The Tech

Since 1881

Vol. XCIV, No. 10 March 12, 1974

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Second Class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts. *The Tech* is published twice a week during the college year (except during college vacations) and once during the first week of August, by *The Tech*, Room W20-483, MIT Student Center, 84 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Telephone: Area Code 617, 253-1541. United States Mail subscription rates: \$5.00 for one year, \$9.00 for two years.

The Tech Review of Books

A campaign: the press in heat

**The Boys On the Bus:
Riding with the Campaign
Press Corps**

By Timothy Crouse
Random House

\$7.95 371pp.

By Norman D. Sandler

There were hundreds of journalists who covered the 1972 presidential election. There were the celebrities from the three television networks, the big name newspaper correspondents with their daily deadlines, the reporters from the two major news magazines who would stick together like Siamese Twins until their Friday deadlines passed, and then there was Timothy Crouse.

Crouse is a contributing editor of Rolling Stone, but his dispatches from the campaign trail did not deal with what McGovern was saying, or for that matter with what Nixon wasn't saying. Tim Crouse was covering the news media covering the candidates.

The "bus" is — of course — the press bus, in which the media are shuffled from appearance to appearance, shopping center to creamed-chicken-and-peas-fund-raising-dinner throughout the campaign. Crouse paints a vivid picture of what it was like surviving on the campaign press bus throughout the primaries, conventions and general presidential campaign of 1972, which found candidate George McGovern facing non-candidate Richard Nixon.

Although it may not be obvious to the casual observer, journalism is an intensely competitive business. Reporters are always fighting for exclusive stories; and each has his own style. Political reporters are no dif-

ferent. Although they are carted along together, each is looking for the one thing that will make his perspective valuable, while not varying greatly from "standard" stories used by the wire services.

and the *Baltimore Sun's* Adam Clymer, were ambitious, well-established reporters who felt "important" by being on the campaign bus, while others, like the *Washington Post's* David Broder, were only frustrated by



However, political reporters also are very different from other "beat" newsmen. Wherever they go they travel in an informal, "clubby" atmosphere, which leads to "pack journalism." Crouse says the clubby atmosphere of the press bus leads to (among other things) the exclusion of women correspondents, who do not fit in with the accepted "masculine" atmosphere of hard working, hard drinking, poker playing on the campaign plane and in pack journalism.

The 1972 election was covered by the media more extensively than any other presidential election in history. Crouse gives his readers a feel for how the campaign was covered by looking at the personalities of the "heavies" — the major correspondents on the bus — who were involved in shaping that coverage.

Some, like the *New York Times's* R.W. "Johnny" Apple Jr.

witnessing the gross disparity between the campaigning done by the Democrats and the lack of active campaigning done by Nixon.

Journalists are usually hesitant about talking about their profession, their colleagues and their own performances. However, Crouse bases a large part of his book on the comments of the reporters themselves, with candid remarks about the campaign and the performance of the news media in informing the American electorate.

The Boys on the Bus is not an analytical study of what can be done to improve media coverage of political campaigns, nor is it an attempt to expose the media as any kind of plot, either against the Republican Party or the American People.

Rather, it is a well-done, often humorous account of the men and women behind the stories that helped shape the 1972 presidential campaign.

The cartoon as an editorial

NiXon Rated Cartoons

By Ranan R. Lurie
Quadrangle/The New York
Times Book Company
\$2.95 (paperback) 318pp.

By Michael D. McNamee

The book opens rather surprisingly — there are two pages detailing a correspondence that Ranan Lurie, cartoonist for *Life* magazine, *Newsweek* and the *New York Times* Feature Syndicate, had with Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, on a cartoon Lurie drew dealing with the release of the American prisoners of war in Vietnam. Upon a request from Herb Klein, Nixon's director of communications, Lurie had sent the President the original of the cartoon; and Nixon thanked the cartoonist in a letter signed "With best wishes." One wonders what relationships Lurie has with the White House.

It doesn't take long, however, to realize that it was probably a rare event for the President to wishing Lurie his best. Even if Nixon sees as little of the daily press as the White House says he does, he surely must know that the Israeli-born cartoonist is one of the best satirists of the Nixon regime to appear in a long time. Many of the 300-plus cartoons in this book deal with Watergate and other Administration scandals in no uncertain terms — and

they usually result in making Nixon and his aides look as ridiculous as editorial writers have been saying they are.

Lurie, however, has advantages that most editorial writers don't have — his fresh outlook (he moved to America only a few years ago); his irreverence (he pictures Eugene McCarthy riding a bettered, staggering dove into the presidential race); and, most important of all, his draw-

ing skill. The Lurie style has become familiar to American audiences since he started drawing for *Life* in the late '60s — big heads mounted on minuscule bodies with "mincing" feet. Nixon is not the only one who suffers from Lurie's pen; his drawings of national and world figure range from (then Secretary of Defense) Elliot Richardson — his Boston-Brahmin head mounted on the body of a tank — to Moshe Dayan, wearing "six-shooter" missiles at his hips and a bulls-eye eye-patch.

Lurie sees himself, according to the Introduction he wrote for *NiXon Rated Cartoons*, primarily as an editorial writer. He states that "to sense the real worth of a political cartoonist one must imagine that the cartoonist breaks his right hand and that his editor suggests to him that, since he cannot draw for the next three months, he should dictate a daily written editorial to his secretary." "The political message is the crux of the cartoon," he states; a cartoonist who cannot meet the test he suggests is not worthy of the name.

By that standard, and almost any other that might be proposed, Lurie is the quintessential political cartoonist. His drawings in this book take on a timeliness and appropriateness that will make them still applicable years from now.



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Try stealing a subway . . .

The Taking of Pelham

One Two Three

By John Godey

Dell Books

\$1.75 (paperback) 350 pp.

By Paul Schindler

It is for a change, a case of not-false advertising. On the jacket of the paperback edition (which is being pushed at the check-out counter of a few local stores), the *Washington Post* put it well, describing this book as "Machine-gun paced entertainment . . . a high voltage thriller," following which they lapse into bad taste.

But for those who share my interest in subways and transit systems, the book is absolutely indispensable. And it should certainly appeal to those whose interest in science fiction stems from the jargon and the sense of entering a different, but plausible and understandable world.

You will know everything you ever wanted to know but were afraid to ask about the New York City Transit Authority by the time you have finished this book (and you won't want to set it down, so set aside a few hours to read it in one sitting). Godey uses some unavoidable crutches to get his information across; we are treated to an over-the-shoulder view of several conducted tours of various parts of the system, and there are occasions where it is just plain unnatural for a character to go on at such length, to himself or out loud, about the system.

Yet it only grates for a minute, and after all there really are tours given every day. And

Godey is as good at describing systems as he is at describing people and situations, so that even the subway novice will not be lost by the book, while long time "overachievers" (Godey's phrase for people like myself who like to stand at the very front of cars and look out the window at the tracks) will pick up new jargon and new things to look for on every page.

The plot is simple; the train which leaves Pelham on the Lexington Avenue Line at 1:23pm southbound (Pelham 123) is hijacked by four men, who split off the lead car, and hold 16 passengers hostage for a megabuck ransom. The Mayor, Sam (a Lindsay caricature), decides to pay, but not before turning in the best supporting performance of the book. When a policeman suggests that the hijackers won't shoot at him if he talks to them through a bullhorn, he asks simply, "Why, are they from out of town?"

One might fear, after reading this book, that there is a real danger of someone trying it. There isn't. Careful examination reveals a number of items on the criminal agenda which require "Mission Impossible" type timing and luck, not the least of which is the expectation that the timing of the trains would be exact enough to allow the four man team to get on the train at four different stations. Godey pays the TA a real compliment to assume their trains should run so well.

There should only be a "subway novel" this good about the Boston system.

Short scans

President's TV

Presidential Television

By Newton N. Minow,

John Bartlow Martin

and Lee M. Mitchell

Basic Books

199 pages \$8.95

By Norman D. Sandler

The equality of constitutional branches has been upset during the past 20 years by the introduction and acceptance of just one electronic device — television.

The medium of television, made available to the president at any time of the day or night, has tipped the constitutional balance in favor of the executive branch. As he wishes, the president can (and certainly has in recent weeks) come before the American people to explain new policies, or even to ask sympathy for personal problems, as in the case of Richard Nixon.

Presidential Television is the result of an examination of the medium's policies and practices by three experts on broadcasting and communications law. The study was funded by the Twentieth Century Fund.

What the three find is that a combination of network practices and government policies have posed a potential threat to the ability of the other two branches of government to deal with the presidency, and the book should be of interest to political scientists, "media freaks," and anyone interested in the constitutional balance perceived by the Founding Fathers.

D.C. murder

Last Man at Arlington

By Joseph DiMona

Arthur Fields Books

315 pages \$7.95

By Norman D. Sandler

People who are involved or interested in politics should

enjoy fiction based in Washington. Circumstances as they currently are in the Capital, almost anything could happen, and I am sure Joseph DiMona did not consider how plausible his idea was when he wrote *Last Man at Arlington*.

The general plot evolves about an unknown character who promises to kill six young people who had worked for the Kennedy Administration in 1963, and threatens to carry out his work by the tenth anniversary of the late president's death.

That is further complicated by the vague involvement of the CIA in this and other covert operations, and the drama builds as a deputy assistant attorney general (who is also on the death list) strives to find the killer and his motive by November 22, 1973.

The story, however, is interesting, and should fascinate conspiracy theorists and anyone else who still wonders how bizarre tales set in Washington can be.

Prophetic lack

Prophecy

By Myma Bercovici

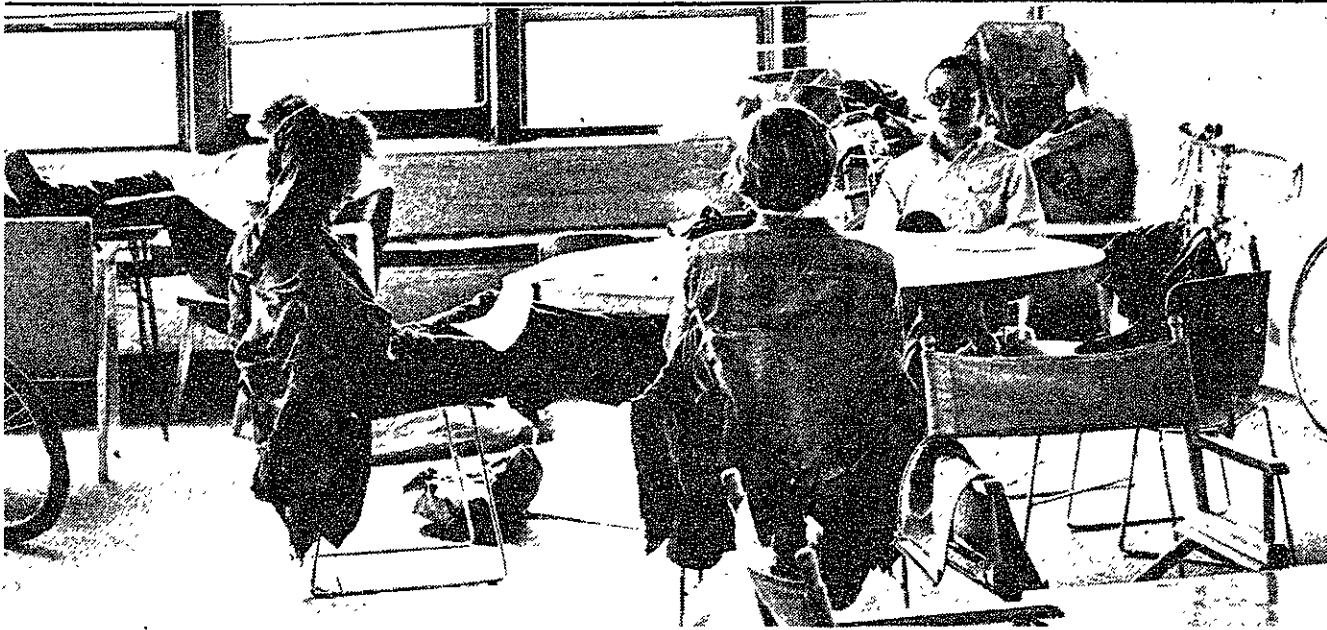
J.P. Tarcher, Inc.

\$3.95 93pp

By Mike McNamee

Photography, literally translated, means writing with light; and, as I read in a *Globe* column recently, there is no writing more effective than writing with light in the style of great photographers. One picture might not be worth a thousand words, but a good picture can convey a strong message much more effectively under some circumstances than any number of words.

If *Prophecy* is what Bercovici is trying to convey, she falls short.



The Concourse program teaches students in a relaxed atmosphere.

Core alternatives offered

By Ralph Nauman

What if you're a freshman who dislikes large lectures and continual problem sets, but hankers for personal attention? What alternatives to the freshman core program do you have?

There is no way out of the requirements, but two programs, the Experimental Studies Group (ESG) and Concourse, can give you the educational freedom plus personal attention that is perhaps missing from the core curriculum.

ESG has about 90 people, freshmen, sophomores, part time tutors and faculty. Its approach is self study. According to Edna Torgerson, ESG administrative assistant, the student chooses his own program.

"We try to guide them in the physics, chemistry, math, and humanities requirements," she said, "and there are people around here who can help students decide how to meet these necessities."

Each student has a faculty adviser who monitors his program. ESG has six staff advisers as well. Students are graded by the teachers of the courses they take, and most courses follow a seminar format.

ESG veterans "seem to do just as well" as other students in their later grades, said Torgerson, adding that, more importantly, "they get to sort things out, see where they want to go and what they want to do."

John Robotham '76 (VI-3), currently studying 18.031 in ESG under part-time sophomore option, saw "close personal contact with every level and segment of MIT society, . . . The ability to do a lot of things independently," small class sizes, and "the people here" as prime benefits of ESG.

Roland Zito '76 (VI-3) agreed it offered "a nice personal relationship." He also saw ESG as "a really nice way to avoid the hack work" he associated with normal Institute courses.

Agreeing ESG "offers a more personal experience," Mark Sherman '77 added, "It allows me to budget my time more efficiently." "I think it's a great program," he concluded. "It's a lot different from what I thought college would be."

Concourse is a smaller program that emphasizes an interdisciplinary approach to the Institute requirements. This year there are 14 freshmen, plus faculty members from chemistry, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, and the humanities.

According to Marty Horowitz, a staff member, the Concourse program involves taking a theme (this term it is "The Structure of the Cosmos" from "minute to galactic") that is used to unify the context of the freshmen science and humanities requirements.

"What we're trying to stress is the interrelationship between the sciences, engineering, and the social sciences and humanities," said Horowitz, adding, "I think they find this a more relevant or motivating way of going about it."

Woody Pidcock '75 is a Concourse vet and current tutor. "There's direction," he said. "It showed a relationship between science and humanities, which the regular Institute programs don't. It was not self paced," he added. "They gave us three times the amount of work we could do."

Pidcock described some Concourse advantages: it had

"people who knew what they were doing teaching it," and it had "a feeling of 'we're all together.' It was more personal . . . Your horizons opened up," he concluded.

"My grades are not as good as they could have been," said Pidcock, "because I wasn't taught how to take tests." But he felt he was better prepared to choose courses cogent to his career.

Pidcock recommended Concourse to people not anxious to devote themselves totally to their careers. "People would stay if they had a firm direction" toward a career, he said.

Arlie Sterling '77 explained his penchant for Concourse: "Each of the faculty members has a range of knowledge outside his discipline, so the interdisciplinary aspect does come through . . . There are great opportunities to get to know people more personally . . . Questions are encouraged . . . There's no pressure to compete."

Sterling suggested Concourse for "a person who wants to try something different but isn't too worried about how it comes out."

Bradford recommended Concourse to "a person who enjoys studying everything, sort of a dilettante in everything." "Concourse gets you to put the priorities in order," he said. "It defines the problem."

Both programs hire tutors from among upperclassmen, and many former participants become tutors.

CLASS of '74

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Engineering Analyst

Perform stress analysis, dynamic analysis and systems analysis for mechanical systems. Where required, develop test plans and analyze test results.

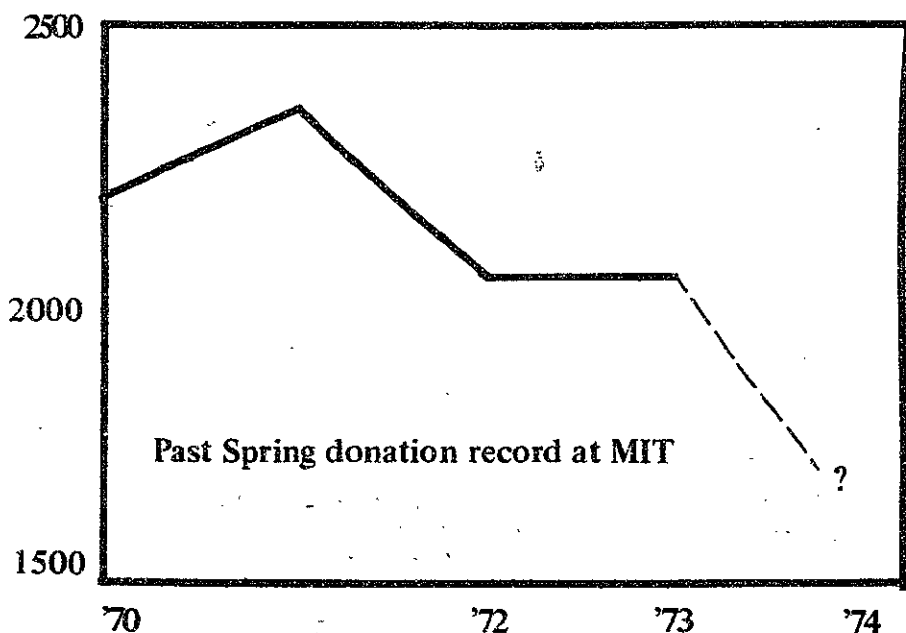
Project Engineer - Hydraulics

Design and test components including pump sections, flow lines (especially slurry lines), etc. Assist mechanical designers in selection of hydraulic components.

(U.S. citizenship not required)

Applicants contact: Dr. John E. Halkyard
Sr. Ocean Engineer
Kennecott Exploration, Inc.
10306 Roselle Street
San Diego, Cal. 92121

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The drive is in the Sala in the Student Center, today, Thursday, and Friday from 9:45 am to 3:30 pm, and tomorrow from 3:45 pm to 9:30 pm. For information, call X3-7911. No appointments necessary.

Thanks.

The 1974 Spring MIT-Red Cross Blood Drive

National planning is needed, says Smith

By Dave Danford

"I believe the Constitution is an ineffectual way to run a government," said Howard K. Smith, coanchorman of the ABC-TV Evening News, speaking at the Harvard Law School Forum.

Smith, before an audience of over three hundred, on Wednesday night, cited "frustration caused by negative and ineffective government" as a primary cause for "the manifest unhappiness of Americans with their lot."

Acknowledging the difficulties involved in making constitutional changes, Smith focused on campaign financing as a particularly corrupting system. "Money far too much dominates American politics and it should be gotten out of American politics," he said. Smith went on to suggest a plan for government financed campaigns.

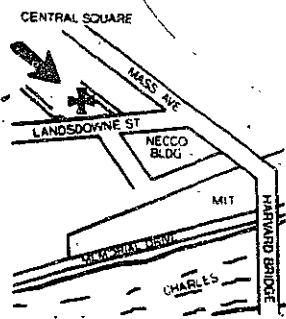
Other traditions mentioned by Smith as negative influences on the American government were the Senators' right to filibuster and the Congressional committee system. Also a target for Smith's wrath was the senior-

ity system which, he said, "allows the oldest men from the most feudalistic parts of the country to control legislation."

Another cause Smith named for the negative mood in America today was "the pace of change to which we've been subjected since World War II." He stressed the need for foresight and planning on the national level. The creation of an official board, perhaps affiliated with the White House, to study possible problems of future years, Smith suggested, might be a preventative for crises which now take us by surprise.

Smith also addressed the question of the role of TV and other news media in educating the people on current problems. He admitted oversimplification of TV news, but said that it would be difficult to go into greater depth by expanding national news shows to a one hour format. "It would be hard to hold the public's attention that long," he argued. "I think people should read more and get more of their news from newspapers, good newspapers. Alas, there are very few of these left."

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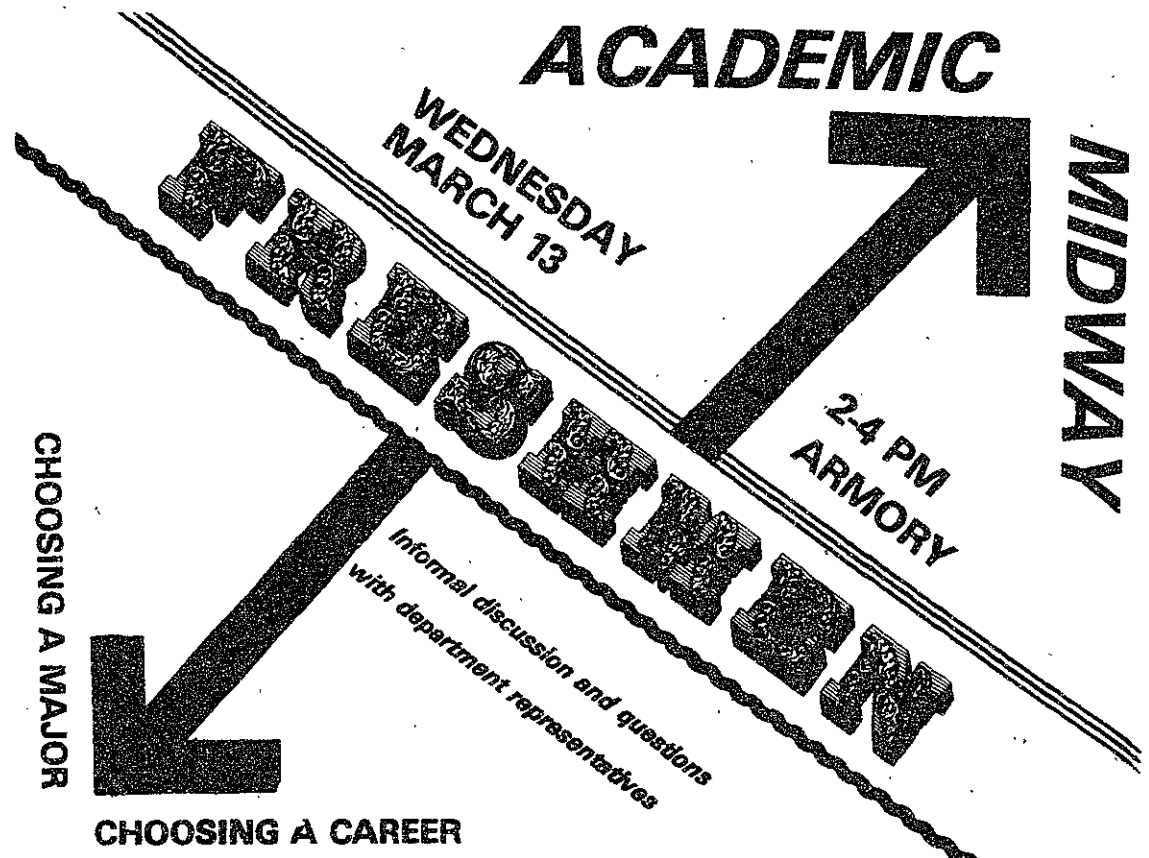
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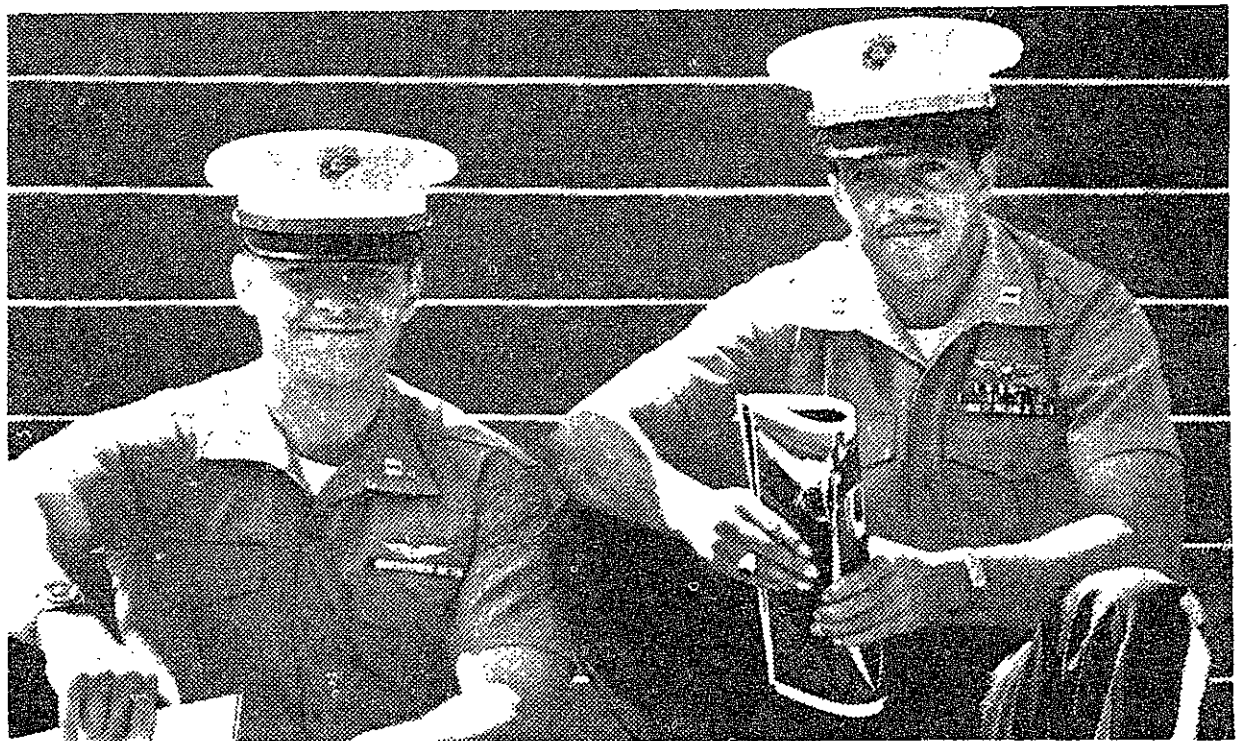
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Sports

Foilers take 'Iron Man'; Akerman wins IFA foil title

By Damon Gerrard

In what has to rate as the most outstanding performance in MIT fencing history, freshman sensation Johan Akerman not only teamed with fellow freshmen Rich Reimer and Arlie Sterling to win the coveted foil team title at the 77th annual Intercollegiate Fencing Association Championships last Friday at Harvard, but went on to defeat five of the top foilers in the country the next day to win the tournament's individual championship.

Although MIT finished in a tie for eighth in the overall competition (foil, epee, and sabre), won by NYU, the foil team win was especially satisfying because with it comes the "Little Iron Man" trophy, oldest of all intercollegiate athletic trophies in the country. Chances are that the trophy may have found a home at MIT for quite a few years to come as all three foilers are only in their first year of college competition.

The foil win, however, was not a one man effort. While Akerman was clearly the dominant force in the foil division of the tournament, the "Iron Man" would have been unattainable were it not for the superlative performances of Reimer and Sterling.

As the tournament was set up, each of the thirteen participating schools ranked its three fencers in each weapon according to ability. Each fencer of top ranking played every other top ranked player and so on.

Akerman, fencing No. 1 for MIT, took ten out of his twelve bouts, demolishing some of the strongest competitors in the meet. Especially exciting was his bout against Harvard's top foiler with whom a rivalry had been growing all season; John blew him off the strip with a 5-1 decision.

Reimer and Sterling, No. 2 and No. 3 respectively, were both equal to the task at hand, each winning eight bouts to give MIT a total of 26 wins, sufficient to outdistance second-place Princeton's 23.

Twice Reimer pulled out bouts that appeared to be hopelessly lost. Against his opponents from Princeton and from Harvard Reimer was behind 4-2. However, drawing on his reserves of experience, he was able to turn the tide with three successive touches to save the day.

Sterling, who in his own words, "suddenly seemed to

learn how to fence in one day," was the big surprise. Picking up the style he had apparently lacked all season, Sterling shined with a pair of 5-0 pastings and also showed an ability to come from behind, taking a 5-4 decision from his opponent from Army.

Perhaps one of the most impressive aspects of the foil competition was MIT's spirit. Four rounds into the competition the squad seemed to begin pulling together and had only one poor round the rest of the way.

Akerman's total of ten wins in the team competition was good enough to earn him the top seed in the individual foil finals on Saturday. Regretfully, both Reimer and Sterling fell one victory short of qualifying.

Only in his first bout in the finals was Akerman in any danger, down 4-2 to Treitz of Navy. Upon this sticky situation Johan commented, "It takes a while to get started - a bout or two. After it was 4-2 I knew what I had to do." And he did it, flashing some beautiful attacks to pull out a 5-4 win.

From this point on he was unstoppable, downing Petielli of Princeton 5-2, handling the tournament favorite, Bonacorda from NYU with incredible ease, 5-1, and destroying Polom from Army and Levy from Cornell to win the championship.

The Maestro Silvio Vitale and Coach Eric Sollee could not have been more pleased with the performance of their foilers in general and Akerman in particular. Vitale was able to sum up his feelings in one word: "Beautiful!"

Overshadowed by the success of the foil team, however, was a strong showing by MIT's top sabreman, Kong Park '75. Park won seven of his bouts and was

very impressive fencing against the top men from the New York schools which dominate the sport.

The effort by the epee team was solid, but not quite up to hopes. Graduating captain Chris Eckel took five bouts, but, like No. 2 man Chip Farley '75 who won four contests, was somewhat disappointed with his performance. Jim Cook '75 was fairly impressive while fencing third, splitting his twelve bouts evenly.

Hopefully, MIT's fine showing in this year's IFA's will awaken other schools to the high calibre of fencing at MIT. This season's schedule could certainly have been improved by the addition of some of the schools at the tournament who previously have been avoiding competition with MIT.



Fencing star Johan Akerman '77 shows his pleasure at his victory in the IFA foil competition at Harvard last weekend. Akerman was one of the mainstays of the fencing team throughout the season and is certainly the bedrock of the fencing team for the future.

Photo by Richard Relman



Pictured above from left are Arlie Sterling '77, manager Michael Sarfatti, Coach Eric Sollee, Maestro Silvio Vitale (holding the "Little Iron Man"), Johan Akerman '77, and Rich Reimer '77 after the presentation to the victorious foil team.

ENGINEERS

The United States Air Force has limited openings for engineers with BA, MA, or PhD degrees. If you are between the ages of 21 & 29 and are looking for more than a hum-drum job, check about the job openings for officers in the engineering field. Contact Captain Earl Davis, DET. 109/RA, 4 DeAngelo Drive, Bedford, Mass. 01730. Telephone 275-1091.

- ☐ Aerospace Engineer
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THE KARL TAYLOR COMPTON LECTURE SERIES COMMITTEE

PRESENTS

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Peter Herman (MIT Humanities Dept) -
LORDSTOWN WORKERS SPEAK

Geri Ashur - JANIE'S JANIE

Alan Jacobs -
WISHES, LIES, AND DREAMS

Room 26-100

7:00 p.m.

Wed. March 13, 1974

AWARD NOMINATIONS

are being accepted for the:

STEWART AWARDS

The William L. Stewart Awards are given to students in recognition of a single, outstanding contribution to a particular activity or event.

COMPTON AWARDS

The Karl Taylor Compton Awards are the highest awards given to students by the Institute community and reflect the belief that real excellence and devotion to the welfare of MIT in any area, with emphasis on lasting or sustained contributions to the MIT community as a whole, should be recognized.

MURPHY AWARD

The James N. Murphy Award is given to an Institute employee whose spirit and loyalty exemplify inspired and dedicated service, especially with regard to students.

Send nomination letters to the Awards Committee, Room 7-101.

DEADLINE DATE: April 5.

The MIT Water Polo Club is now practicing every Monday and Wednesday night from 5:00pm to 7:00pm at Alumni Pool. All members of the MIT community are welcome.